

• Prepositions (pg. 51)

General Definitions:

1. A preposition describes the location or motion of a noun.
2. A preposition almost always goes right next to the noun it describes.
Ex. near the city ; toward the tree ; beyond comprehension ; after the war
3. In Latin, the noun that goes with the preposition is called The object of The Preposition
4. ~~The~~ Every preposition has a specific case that a noun must be in, in order to connect to that preposition.
Ex. ad agrum = to the field (accusative) ; E casā = out of the house (ablative)
5. All ^{*}prepositions require the accusative or the ablative forms for their objects of the preposition

Accusative-Prepositions

ad = to/toward
prope near
circum around
post = after
etc.

Ablative-Prepositions

a/ab = away from
e/ex = out of
de = about
cum = with
etc.

Ex. prope casam = near the house ; a casā = away from the house

6. A preposition with a noun is called a prepositional phrase.

Ex. Quintus (ad agrum) ambulat
 ↑
 prepositional phrase

* The preposition 'in' takes both the accusative and ablative, and has different meanings for each one.

• accusative: into, onto ex. in casam = into the house
↳ implies motion

• ablative: in, on ex. in terrā = on the ground
↳ implies location

Nota bene: prepositions do not decline; they do not change their spellings.